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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

[25]

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Correspondents must forward their names and

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FINCH STREET.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1910.

It has been known for some little time past that relations in Tibet had become severely strained, but the news which comes from India, via London, that a Chinese force of twenty-five thousand men has advanced into Tibet is quite unexpected. The Chinese ambans and mandarins who administer the civil power in Tibet have been accused of ignoring the wishes of the Tibetan public and of the committee or council who are supposed to assist them. The position was deemed to have become so intolerable that representatives of this general committee were sent to Calcutta, where they arrived early in December, and from there they sent a long telegram to the Waiwupu praying the Emperor of China to interfere in the interests of the sacred Buddhist religion. The telegram accused the Ambans of the desecration and destruction of monasteries, and stated that many Lamas had been killed by the non-Buddhist soldiery, and that the people in many districts were subjected to cruel oppression. It further declared that the proposal of the committee, that the British guards, which have been withdrawn from the newly-opened trade marts, should be replaced by Tibetan police trained under Chinese officers, had been rejected, and that Chinese soldiers had been sent instead. According to a free translation, a portion of the telegram which was published in the London Times last month, runs:

"We cannot bear further ill-treatment. If more troops come, our power will be lost, and the Dalai Lama will remain in sorrow. Tibet is a holy place. If the existing system of law

be abolished, the Buddhist religion will surely be lost. The Tibetans are more for religion than for law. The Dalai Lama has sent out his troops from his camp by the Boudhanagar, and disregarded the British. The Baron of Tibet prolonged his journey. Many interruptions occurred. Therefore the Tibetan troops are not withdrawn all Tibet will probably revolt and much trouble will follow. The message closed with a prayer to the Emperor to treat the Tibetans kindly as he had done heretofore, and thereby earn their perpetual gratitude. At the time the telegram was sent the Dalai Lama had not reached Lhasa, but he has arrived there since. A month passed without any reply being received by the Committee from Peking, and it now develops that the answer of the Chinese Government has taken the form of marching an army into Tibet. The result will probably be the extinction of the separate Government of Tibet and the designation of the territory in future as a province of China. The latest telegram to hand tells us that the news is causing grave anxiety to the Government of India, but it omits to mention the reason for this anxiety. When the British Government practically tore up the Agreement made with the Tibetan Government by Colonel Younghusband at Lhasa in 1904, and recognised by another agreement negotiated at Peking, Tibet formed a part of the Empire of China, the Government of Great Britain expressly engaged not to interfere in the administration of Tibet, or to interfere in the administration of Tibet, China, on her part, merely undertook not to permit any other foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet. She did not undertake to leave Tibet entirely to the Tibetans. The practical effect of this Agreement was to recognise that Tibet is Chinese territory wherein the Government of China can do as it pleases, so long as it keeps open the two trade marts mentioned in the convention and fulfils the other obligation to preserve the territory from aggression or assimilation by any other State.

The figures telegraphed by our Peking Correspondent on the 22nd, as representing the revenue and expenditure of the provinces of China last year, will be a revelation to all who have interested themselves in this much-debated subject. Quite recently we commented on the fact that the first year of Hsueh Tung, just closed, would be noteworthy in the history of China for the reason that it marked the definite commencement of an attempt to compile a National Budget. In the first year of the present reign the object has been merely to ascertain what the revenue and expenditure of the respective provinces really amounts to, and this being discovered the Provincial Authorities are this year required to frame estimates under both headings for examination by the Board of Finance. The returns during the past year have had to be made to the Metropolitan Board every quarter. The result for the year is now known. The income of the provinces is shown to be Tls. 862,500,000, and the expenditure Tls. 539,200,000, yielding a surplus of eighty million taels. It is interesting, indeed, to compare these figures with those compiled by competent inquirers who have attempted an estimate on the few facts hitherto known. Mr. H. B. Moss in his book on "The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire" has a very informing chapter on the revenue and expenditure in China in which he takes the figures of Mr. E. H. PARKER and Mr. GEORGE JAMESON, whom he describes as the principal authorities on the taxation and expenditure of China, and he finally draws up an imaginary statement of revenue according to the amounts presumed to be paid by the taxpayer. As Mr. Moss says, the resultant figures will be readily accepted by all competent investigators as being in all cases well under the fact. This is Mr. Moss's statement:

i. Land Tax	25,887,000	67,000,000	9,315,000
ii. Tribute	7,420,000	15,532,000	2,310,000
iii. Native Customs	3,799,000	1,290,000	249,000
iv. Salt Gabelle	13,053,000	26,010,000	25,000,000
v. Miscellaneous	8,856,000	5,998,000	995,000
vi. Foreign Customs	31,169,000	3,912,000	18,200,000
vii. Ekin	13,880,000	22,602,000	5,638,000
Total	99,062,000	142,374,000	42,118,000

The grand total here shown is Tls. 284,154,000, which, as Mr. Moss remarks, is an obviously insufficient sum on which to maintain the fabric of government of an empire like China. Our Peking Correspondent gives the total income of the provinces as amounting actually to Tls. 662,500,000—a very big difference indeed, and after making provision for all outgoings, including foreign indemnities and interest on foreign loans, the State has a surplus balance of over eighty million taels.

The German mail of the 25th January delivered in London of the 23rd inst. The Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. has declared a dividend of 5 percent and carried to reserve fund 10,000 taels.

Corpl. F. A. Biden, of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, has been promoted sergeant-vic. Sergt. Warrack resigned.

The latest orders show that three members of the Volunteer Corps, having left the Colony without permission, were struck off the strength.

The annual inspection of the H. K. Volunteer Corps will be held by H.E. the General Officer Commanding on Saturday, 19th March.

The Volunteers are to have another church parade on Sunday, 6th March. On this occasion they attend divine service at the Union Church.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has opened a Branch at Serampore, the capital of the State of "Nogai" Semblan, Federated Malay States.

The Hamburg-America liner *Cleveland*, which sailed from Hongkong a month ago, a Honolulu paper says, will have to pay a fine \$15,200 on reaching California for a violation of the coastwise shipping laws.

Fire broke out on the 11th inst. in a cargo of cotton on the British steamer *Parley*, which arrived at Kobe the previous day from Bombay. One estimate of the damage is Yen 1,600,000.

The enforcement of the law which places Honolulu in the "Parliamentary class" as regards Sunday observance was the cause of disappointment to many of the big party of tourists on the *Cleveland* when she reached there last month.

To those interested in the relations of Science and Religion the name of Dr. J. G. Rodger is becoming familiar. He is expected in response to urgent requests, to lecture in Hongkong on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m., also on Monday at 5.30 p.m.

Three cargo boatsmen from Yamsai who were before the Magistrate charged with causing grievous bodily harm yesterday afternoon charged with the more serious offence of murder, the victim having died in the interval. The case was remanded.

The police made a raid on the servants' quarters at No. 5, Observatory Villas, Kowloon, the other night and found a number of boys, coolies and others from the German Club and elsewhere busy gambling. They were charged at the Magistrate yesterday with trespassing and were fined \$3 each.

Four men were placed in the dock before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with possession of a quantity of opium and also with having, in their possession, three chop-ropes, purporting to be the Opium Farmer's, wrappers, dice, and 400 small boxes. The first defendant was fined \$150 and the others were discharged.

Tse Tsun, Tshou, is the name of a young Chinaman who received the degree of doctor of laws at the Berlin University last month. Only once before has a similar honour been bestowed by that institution on a native of the Celestial Empire. The new lawyer has been a resident of Berlin since 1906, speaks German fluently, and his thesis, "Reforms in China in keeping with European conditions," written in German, was highly commended. The *New York Tribune* adds:—An American at the university, in a humorous article, refers to Tse's name as "two tries and a sneeze."

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:

Lane, Crawford & Co.	50
Standard Oil Co.	50
P. & O. Co.	50
China Export Import Bank Co.	25
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THE ACCIDENT TO S.S. "CYCLOPS"

Telegraphic advice has been received by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire that the *Cyclops* has been floated. A small quantity of her cargo has been transferred to the Blue Funnel steamers *Dardanus* and *Proteus*, and further particulars as to when cargo may be expected here are expected shortly.

DEPARTURE OF THE "KING ALFRED"

Yesterday afternoon the cruiser *King Alfred*, the flagship of the British Squadron, left the port en route for England. His Excellency Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton received many calls during the afternoon, among those who took leave of the Commander-in-Chief being H.E. the Governor and members of the Consular body. The *King Alfred* proceeds to Singapore, where Admiral Lambton will relinquish his command to Admiral Winkles, his successor. The new Admiral on board the *Minotaur* may be expected about March 7th.

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TELEGRAMS.

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(BUTHER'S SERVICE TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.)

CHINESE ADVANCE INTO TIBET.

LONDON, February 24th.

Reuter learns that some 25,000 troops trained on the Japanese system are being pushed into Tibet from Szechuan. The force, which is equipped with wireless telegraphic installation and a number of machine guns and mountain guns, is under the command of the vigorous and enlightened brother of the Viceroy of Szechuan.

It is the intention of the Chinese, apparently to establish Chinese domination in Tibet and remodel the conditions on the frontier and encourage Chinese settlement.

In preparation for this military advance, 7,000 men worked day and night in the two arsenals at Chengtu, which have lately been refitted with German machinery under German supervision.

The Chinese suffered severely from the cold and privations. They encountered some hostility from the border tribes, and on one occasion they were ambushed near Bating, when they lost 400 men and a number of guns.

Reuter's Calcutta correspondent says that two Tibetan Envoys state that 2,000 Chinese have sacked the monasteries and killed many Lamas in Eastern Tibet.

They had cabled to the Chinese Emperor begging him to remove the grievances of the Tibetan people, but they had received no reply. They would now call the attention of the Government of India to the matter in the hope that India would request China to cease the aggression.

The Calcutta "Statesman" says China's action does not afford ground for surprise and refers to Sven Hedin's remarks in his recent book.

The "Englishman" condemns our evacuation of Tibet and says the news causes grave anxiety to the Government.

IRISH HOME RULE.

LONDON, February 24th.

Mr. Asquith has informed Mr. C. Craig, M.P. for South Antrim, that the Home Rule Bill will not be taken this session.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THREATENING DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, February 24th.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Austen Chamberlain moved a Tariff Reform Amendment to the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, discussing the question on familiar lines.

The debate stands adjourned. It is understood that the Irish Party will abstain from the division thereon.

A feature of the crisis is the growing revolt of the extreme Radicals against the supposed intention of the Government to propose a reform of the House of Lords instead of the limitation of the veto.

NEW INVESTMENTS FOR UNITED STATES CAPITAL.

In connection with the announcement that contracts for two Argentine battleships have been awarded to United States shipbuilders, it is understood that negotiations are pending between Brazil and a group of United States financiers for placing a large Brazilian loan, of which \$750,000 is to be used to build warships to be laid down in United States yards.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 24th February.
In SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
Before His Honour Mr. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PUNISH JUDGE).

WRECKAGE OR PROPERTY?

Action was brought by Pang Kam against the Kwong Tak Cheong firm to recover the sum of \$232.80, being for amount of divers wages, steam launch hire, boat hire, tools hire and sundry expenditures due from the defendants to the plaintiff in connection with the salvage and removal of certain wooden materials in the harbour between Cheungshayan and Yamsai from the 24th to the 28th October, 1909.

Mr. Crowther Smith (of Messrs. d'Almeida & Smith) appeared for the plaintiff, and defendants were represented by Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Griffith).

Mr. Smith informed the Court that soon after the typhoon of 1903 the plaintiff found in the harbour what looked like certain wreckage. It was impossible to tell what it was, four or five feet under water, but he went and reported to the Harbour Master that there was some apparent wreckage in the harbour off Cheungshayan, and the Harbour Master gave him permission to raise it.

His Lordship—He said he wouldn't object to the plaintiff raising it?

Mr. Smith—He gave him a written order. The Harbour Master, according to the Ordinance, has power to raise wreckage and sell it to defray expenses, and he instructed this man to do it for him, so the plaintiff must stand in the position of the Harbour Master. The Harbour Master, if anyone, should make inquiries.

His Lordship—You found certain stuff in the water, informed the Harbour Master, and volunteered to remove it?

Mr. Smith—The plaintiff told him it was there, and as it was dangerous to shipping the Harbour Master said he could go and raise it. I have a letter from the Harbour Master in which he stated that he considered my client should be paid for raising this by anyone claiming the same.

His Lordship—That amounts to a legal opinion given by the Harbour Master.

Mr. Smith—No, but I think it shows my client had whatever right the Harbour Master had if he had raised it himself. It simply puts my client in his shoes.

His Lordship—Has any effort been made to obtain any compensation?

Mr. Smith stated that a letter had been sent by Mr. Wilks, acting apparently as agent for the defendants, offering to pay \$100, which amount had been refused. That was an attempt at settlement and an admission of liability.

Mr. Harris—It was no admission of liability. His Lordship—On the facts as outlined, it seems to me that you have no right of action.

Mr. Smith—I had some doubt myself, I must say.

Mr. Harris—My friend put in a document from the Harbour Master giving him permission to remove wreckage, but that is not what the plaintiff did. He removed a slipway for which we had a Government permit. When charged at the Police Court with larceny, the Magistrate ordered him to return the slipway.

Mr. Smith—There was no one in charge of this property.

His Lordship—You are not bound to watch your property.

Mr. Smith—This appeared to be wreckage.

Mr. Harris—There was wreckage, but this was not. We have a Government permit for this slipway.

Mr. Smith—The stuff we removed was 600 yards from the shore.

His Lordship—It seems to me, without going into the facts, that there is no case.

Mr. Smith—What I have stated is from the evidence that will be given.

His Lordship—You removed something which appeared to be wreckage because the Harbour Master said you might?

Mr. Smith—Yes.

His Lordship—How was the owner discovered?

Mr. Smith—Because he prosecuted my client for larceny.

His Lordship entered judgment for the defendant with costs.

THE KAISER AS PHILOSOPHER.

The New York Outlook publishes the following translations from a German paper of sentences that hang in the workshop of the Kaiser, so arranged that his Majesty has them always before him when sitting at his desk:

"To wish for anything that is unattainable is worthless."

"Be content with the day as it is; look for the good in everything."

"Rejoice in nature and people, and take them as they are."

"For a thousand better hours console yourself with one that is beautiful."

"Give from your heart and mind always the best, even if you do not receive thanks."

"Who can learn and practise this is indeed a happy, free, and proud one; his life will always be beautiful. He who is mistreating wrongs others and harms himself."

"It is our duty to believe every one to be good as long as we have not the proof to the contrary."

"The world is so large and we ourselves so small that everything cannot revolve around us."

"If something damages us, hurts us, who can tell if it is not necessary to the welfare of creation?"

"In everything of this world, whether dead or alive, lives the mightiest will of the Almighty and all-knowing Creator; we little people only lack the reason to comprehend it."

"As everything in the world is made of matter, and however it may be, should always seem good to the mind of the creature."

CORRESPONDENCE.

STREET WALKERS.
(TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.)

DEAR SIR,—The Community of Hongkong would certainly like to see something done to mitigate the evil of being accosted by these women who frequent our principal thoroughfares, more especially from dusk to dinner time, for it is not an uncommon thing for ladies to do shopping at the time, and it is on their behalf that it must be desirable for the streets to be free from the prying of the class referred to.

The question is, what is the best way of accomplishing the object required? According to the newspaper reports, the Colonial Secretary in his private capacity has taken upon himself to go about the places where they frequent, and the consequence is that he, has been accosted. Now, if he did so with the object of ascertaining to what extent the evil complained of prevailed, and looked at any of these women to satisfy himself of their calling, they would not unnaturally mistake the object of the look, and the consequent breach of the law by soliciting would follow.

This seems to me to be the wrong method of procedure to accomplish the wish of the Community to do away with the presence of these women in our streets.

Has it ever struck the Government that it is only of recent years this evil has existed?

The reason of it, some years ago there was a street in which they all resided, and their presence in our streets was unusual; soliciting was practically unknown, for the reason that it was unnecessary for them to seek their living by going into our public thoroughfares.

The Government, for reasons best known to themselves, turned them all out of the houses, and the consequences thereof are what prevail to-day and what we all complain of.

The remedy, therefore, seems to be to allow this class to reside in the same locality that it did before. May I then commend itself to the powers that be, and do away with the necessity of your future Administrator of the Colony placing himself in the undignified position of appearing in the Police Court two days in succession as a prosecutor for having been solicited by members of the "unfortunate class."

CITIZEN.

THE "CLASSIC DANCE" IN HONGKONG.

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION.

We are informed that the Government have intimated to the management of the entertainment to be given by Mlle. Mignone de Benville, at the Theatre on Saturday, that the performance can only be allowed, on the condition that the dances are properly attired. Mlle. de Benville is described as "the most graceful and elegant dancer in the world," and her programme includes the famous Salome dance, as danced by her at the Haines Theatre, Hamburg, and the Winter Gardens, Berlin. Representations of "marble statues and classic models from Greek and Roman sculptors" are also announced. Mlle. de Benville's dances, we are told, are similar to those which have been given by Miss Maud Allen in London and elsewhere, but we are asked to state, for the information of the public, that in the matter of her attire the dances will comply with the wishes of the Government.

OPIUM.

A valuable and interesting report by Mr. Frank Broyles, the Government analyst, on "Opium: its nature, composition, preparations and methods of consumption," was presented to the Legislative Council yesterday. His general conclusions on the methods of taking opium are as follows:

"Of the six, it would seem that by far the least injurious of all methods is that of smoking. By this last, only a very small part of the morphine in opium is taken into the system, and even when a comparatively large quantity is burnt the morphine is taken into the system in a very minute quantity. The eating and drinking of opium, and of opium wine, the taking of opium pills, and the administration of morphine by injection, are likely to set up the opium habit or craving, and as far as possible facilities for these methods of taking the stimulant should be restricted. Excess in smoking, like excess of any other kind, is also to be discontinued, but this is in great measure guarded against by the high price of the drug, which for most people causes its consumption in moderate quantity. But there should be a limit even to the cost of obtaining, for if prohibitive, smokers will resort to the other extremely cheap and admittedly more harmful methods of taking opium, or to cocaine—the very worst form of narcotic indulgence."

THE LATE PRINCESS WALDEMAR.

FOUNDING THE DANISH STEAMSHIP LINE TO THE FAR EAST.

The late Princess Waldemar of Denmark, by birth a member of the French Royal House, whose death occurred on December 4, was a very able and influential lady. A London paper says that she was active in many ways, and helped to bring about the Franco-Russian understanding. In Denmark she distinguished herself by a movement which resulted in the creation of a line of Danish steamers trading to the Far East. Her Royal Highness told the story to a magazine representative in the terms:—I summoned the great financiers, the bankers, and the business men whom I knew to explain to me all that I did not understand regarding the formation of a stock company, the manipulation of funds. Once I had got the plan well defined, I decided to start on business principles a regular line of boats running between Scandinavia and the Far East, and which would touch at all the great intermediate ports. My idea, or scheme, proved a good one, for the company I founded is running splendidly.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—
His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick John Dealtry Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Hon. Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. F. A. HAZELAND (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWIN (Registrar-General).
Hon. Mr. F. J. BADELEY (Capt. Superintendent of Police).
Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. W. J. GIBSON.
Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT.
Hon. Mr. Wai Yui, C.M.G.
Mr. C. CLEMENTI (Clerk of Councils).

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes (Nos. 1 to 5), and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 21, of 1907), and moved its adoption.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PAPER.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the following paper:—"Report on Opium: its nature, composition, preparation and methods of consumption," by Mr. F. Brown, Government Analyst.

BY-LAWS.

The Colonial Secretary—Sir, I beg to move the approval by this honorable Council of a by-law under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances, 1903-09, amendment of the "Slaughter-house and Slaughter of Animals By-laws." The by-law speaks for itself.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary—Sir, I beg to move the resolution standing in my name. This resolution was rendered necessary by the by-law which has been approved. The by-law repeated simply makes provision for ascertaining the weight of animals.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the resolution was agreed to.

The resolution was as follows:—
"That by-law No. 1, contained in Part I. of the Slaughter-houses and Statutes of Animals By-laws made by the Sanitary Board under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, on the 26th October, 1909, and approved by the Legislative Council on the 11th November, 1909, be repealed."

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.
His Excellency—I propose to read to the Council a dispatch which I received from the Secretary of State dated 13th January, 1910.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 25th of November and of your despatch No. 363 of the 30th of November, in which you enclosed accounts of the celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the King and of the unveiling of the statues of Her Majesty the Queen and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.
2. Your telegram and despatch have been laid before His Majesty, who has commanded me to convey to you an expression of his appreciation of the message of congratulation and good wishes, which you sent on behalf of the Colony, and to state that he has learnt with much interest of the unveiling of the statues of Her Majesty the Queen and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales on the day set apart for the celebration of the anniversary of His Majesty's Birthday.—I have, etc.

(Sd.) CREWE.

PENSION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Pension Ordinance, 1862."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The memorandum attached to the Bill shows that under the existing Pension Rules there is a rule (No. 21) declaring that the Governor-in-Council is empowered to retire any Public Officer at the age of sixty. This rule is without any statutory authority and is therefore *ultra vires*. It is therefore desirable that such statutory authority should be given to the Governor-in-Council.

LIQUORS ORDINANCE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to further amend the Liquors Ordinance, 1909."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

This Bill gives effect to instructions of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is not prepared to sanction the privilege granted to the Governor by section 56 of the Principal Ordinance, inserted at the instance of the Unofficial Members, because the privilege has recently been abolished as opportunity offered in those Colonies in which it previously existed.

MAGISTRATES' AND CRIMINAL LAW FURTHER AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance further to amend the Magistrates' and Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1909."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The memorandum attached to the measure states:—This Bill substitutes a new section for section 36 of the Magistrates' Ordinance, 1890, and is introduced at the instance of the Secretary of State. By sub-section 1 of the new section the Magistrate is empowered to whip youths and also imprison them only in the cases of simple larceny, assault occasioning actual bodily harm and indecent assault. By sub-section 2, where the youth is convicted of any offence other than an offence specified in sub-section 1, such youth may be whipped in lieu of any other punishment to which the offender is liable. Where a youth has been ordered to be whipped in lieu of imprisonment the Magistrate shall also order him to be detained in prison for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours.

THE OATHS ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to regulate the Law as to Oaths."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

This Bill introduces the whole of the Oaths Act, 1903, and section 5 of the Oaths Act, 1883. Section 5 of the Oaths Act, 1883, is the section which allows a witness to take the Scotch form of oath should he so desire.

OFFICIAL SIGNATURES FEES ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Official Signatures Fees Ordinance, 1888."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The memorandum attached to the Bill explains that certain licenses which were formerly issued by the Colonial Secretary are now issued either by the Colonial Treasurer or by the Captain Superintendent of Police.

It was the practice for the Colonial Secretary in the case of the transfer of a license to another person to charge a fee of \$2 for such transfer under the provisions of Ordinance 1 of 1888 (Official Signatures Fees Ordinance, 1888). There is no provision in the said Ordinance authorizing a fee to be charged for the signatures of the Colonial Treasurer and Captain Superintendent of Police, and it is desirable that the amount formerly levied by the Colonial Secretary should now be levied by the Colonial Treasurer and Captain Superintendent of Police, respectively. This is not a new impost.

THE JURY LIST.

The Council then considered the Jury List for 1910 in camera.

Council then adjourned.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

The following votes were passed:—

MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Five hundred Dollars (\$500) in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, Honourarium to Mr. L. C. REES, Secretary to the Squatters' Board.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Four hundred and eighty-five Dollars (\$485) in aid of the vote, Harbour Master's Department, A.—Harbour Office, Other Charges, Repairs to Fairway Buoy and Stanley's moorings.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of One hundred and seventy-four Dollars (\$174) in aid of the vote, Public Works, Public Works Department, Other Charges, Conveyance Allowance to 1 Land Surveyor.

TREASURY VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Three hundred and forty-three Dollars (\$343) in aid of the vote, Treasury, R.—Office of Assessor of Rates, Personal Emoluments, Personal Allowance with Exchange Compensation to Assessor of Rates.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Two hundred and seventy-five Dollars (\$275) in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, E.—Land Registry Office, Personal Emoluments, Non-Territorial Allowance to five Police Officers acting as Land Bailiffs, etc., at \$60 each.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN SOUTH CHINA.

We notice in Northern papers a Peking telegram, from Chinese sources, stating that the Viceroy at Canton has been granted leave to establish a wireless telegraph station on Pratas Island.

Another telegram from Foochow reads:—"It is reported that Japan has established wireless telegraph communications between Formosa, Foochow and Amoy and the authorities of Fukien have not protested against it."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. str. *Nile* is expected to arrive at Penang on the 27th instant, at 2 p.m.

The P. & O. str. *Monteagle* left Singapore for this port on the 24th inst., at 9.30 a.m., and is due here on the 2nd prox., at about 5 a.m.

The Indo-China str. *Latouche* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 22nd inst., and may be expected here on or about the 10th prox.

The C.P.R. str. *Monteagle* arrived at Kobe at 11 p.m. on the 22nd inst., and left again at 3 p.m. on 23rd inst. for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at 6 p.m. on the 24th inst.

The Dowell New York Line str. *Pathan* left Shanghai on the 24th instant, and is due here on the 28th instant morning.

The H.A. Line str. *C. Ferd. Tacis* left Singapore on the 24th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 2nd prox.

The I.G.M. str. *Coblenz*, which left here on the 28th ultimo, at 1 p.m., arrived at Sydney on the 23rd instant at 5 p.m.

A FUTURE WORLD-POWER.

A BISHOP'S PREDICTION.

The Bishop of London, preaching at a service held in St. Paul's Cathedral on the 21st ult., to commemorate the jubilee of the Church in British Columbia, said of the mighty future that awaited the province:—"Putting British Columbia with North-West Canada," he said, "we are about to get in the next fifty or one hundred years, one of the greatest nations that has ever existed. When I think of such a nation, with a population of one hundred millions, occupying geographically such a commanding position, I feel that upon its character will depend the future of the world. In the hands of its people will rest the balance of power in the world, and upon them will depend the Christianity and the happiness of the world." Any man, continued his lordship, who did not care whether the country, with its vast population and almost unlimited resources, was British or whether it was not British, who did not care whether it was Christian or non-Christian, had a mind too small to be stirred by anything. To him personally the contemplation of such a country was most entrancing. It would be a cruel thing if it were not British. Every nation in the world would give its right hand to possess a British Columbia. The question was what could be done to ensure that it would be for ever both Christian and British. By contributing liberally to the cost of the theological college which it was proposed to establish in connection with the University of British Columbia it was possible to aid in the training of ministers who would preach the lessons of Christianity throughout the country, and if assistance were given to the surplus population of our great cities to emigrate to this "Garden of the world," it would mean, not alone that British Columbia remained for ever British, but the alleviation of the terrible evil of overcrowding in this country.

Passing to the work of the Church, the Bishop said that with all its aid, sacrifice and splendid deeds, there was one thing the Church had never done in time. It was not in time in the East-end of London. Work in that quarter had been rendered exceptionally and unnecessarily difficult because it came fifty years too late. In the United States the Church was 170 years too late. The people of British Columbia wanted to see the Church firmly established in their midst. Let it not be late on this occasion.

For the purpose of commemorating the jubilee of the Church in British Columbia it has been decided, if sufficient funds can be raised, to establish a theological college, to be affiliated to the University of the province. The Government of British Columbia has set aside 2,000,000 acres as an endowment for the University, and a site on this land had been offered to the Church for a college where students could be trained for the ministry.

THE TRADE OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

RUBBER STATISTICS.

The return of the imports into and exports from the Straits Settlements for the quarter ended December 30 last, the *Straits Times* says, shows that there was an increase in imports of \$4,166,279, equal to \$486,079, as compared with the same period at 1908, and an increase in exports of \$1,344,450, or \$156,849.

As regards the imports the statistics were:—

Singapore ... \$52,868,783 \$58,193,095

Penang ... 24,220,415 23,038,567

Malacca ... 1,085,252 1,139,165

Total ... \$78,174,448 \$82,340,827

Totals in sterling ... £9,120,551 £9,606,450

The exports of merchandise from the three Settlements during the fourth quarter of the respective years were as follows:—

1908. 1909.

Singapore ... \$45,137,234 \$46,967,702

Penang ... 21,980,145 21,848,823

Malacca ... 1,050,469 1,199,793

Total ... \$68,167,908 \$69,916,318

Totals in sterling ... £7,952,924 £8,109,773

Special interest is, of course, attached to the import and export of rubber during the period under review. The imports into Singapore, 459,101 lbs., into Penang 131,729 lbs., and into Malacca 1,800 lbs., making a total of 592,631 lbs., against 1,162,200 lbs. in the corresponding period of 1908. The value of the imports was \$1,755,372 as compared with \$1,782,435 in the last quarter of 1908. Turning to the export of Para rubber, it will be seen that while the quantity is less the value has greatly appreciated. Singapore exported 576,571 lbs., Penang 354,471 lbs., and Malacca 101,347 lbs., a total of 1,032,389 lbs., during the last quarter of 1909 compared with 1,636,781 lbs. in the corresponding period of 1908. The value of the exports was, however, \$3,016,620 against \$1,902,847, or an increase during the last three months of 1909 of \$1,113,773.

KITCHENER AND VICTORIAN CADETS.

Over 3,000 cadets were on parade in Government House grounds, Melbourne, on January 17th, for inspection by Lord Kitchener. A boy scout, the little son of Lord Dudley, in his blue uniform, went down the line beside Lord Kitchener, swinging his cane jauntily, and playing the inspecting officer to perfection. They seemed to be very good pals—the big Field Marshal and the little boy scout. All got wet. Rain fell during the parade. Lord Kitchener hardly saw the cadets at all, but he saw enough of them to be immensely pleased. "A fine lot of boys, healthy and fit," he said to the Prime Minister at the end of the parade. "You are doing your duty in training your boys."

As he walked down the line he made many inquiries from the commanding officer (Colonel Gamble) as to the organization and training of his little army. "The cadets were drawn up in four brigades—on the right the Metropolitan Mounted Cadets, with young gunners in blue and white artillery helmets, next them the Iron Fencibles, all in khaki, and then the Victoria Cadets, who were in blue uniforms. Outside the iron fence a large crowd was gathered to see the cadets. When the boys marched past there was hardly need to give order, "Eyes right," for every eye was turned to the right eager to see Kitchener-of-Khartoum. Lord Kitchener was struck by the boyish appearance of an officer close to him. "He is very young to be an officer," Colonel Courtney replied. "Yes, sir, we like to call them young," Lord Kitchener spoke to the last and then he turned away, the officer's youthful comrades asked, "What did he say?" "What did you say?" "What did you do?" "I was trying to count his ribbons," explained the officer in embryo, "but he kept his left arm turned over, and I could not see all of them." The inspecting officers walked twice past the lines, and then the cadets marched past the saluting point, very steadily, very correctly, and in that sense the parade was a complete success.

A JOURNEY IN YUNNAN.

BRITISH OFFICIAL TRAVELS THROUGH OPIMUM DISTRICT.

In the recently issued Parliamentary paper on opium in China, there is a report of a journey into the opium districts of South West Yunnan by Mr. C. A. W. Rose, Acting British Consul at Tengyueh, who says:—

On August 22, 1909, I left Tengyueh to make a flying tour round the districts. In the neighbourhood of Tengyueh, the territory under the jurisdiction of the Hsai Tsai Tai is estimated to produce 45 per cent. of the total opium crops of the province of Yunnan. The routes taken by myself and two Chinese assistants passed through the tracks which in the past have proved most favorable to the growth of the poppy. Leaving Tengyueh in a due easterly direction, I followed the main road for three days, then branched off on to a bridle path leading south-east in the direction of Shunning-fu, thence I turned north and reached Tai-fu by way of Mang-hua Ting, returning to my post through Ying-chang-fu.

OPIMUM CENTRES.

In dealing with the production of opium this circuit may be divided into two distinct spheres, the first comprising the districts under the direct control of the Chinese territorial officials, the second consisting of the frontier regions under the rule of the Shan Sawhs, including the fertile, low-lying valleys, and the Kachin hills, for which the Sawhs are nominally responsible. It was generally admitted that the Shan Sawhs were still under opium crops this season, and I therefore decided to send a Chinese assistant to get any possible information in this direction, whilst proceeding myself to the east of the circuit, where the Taotai claimed that the preventive work had been successfully carried out. My route was chosen through the greatest producing areas of the district and timed just before the opium harvest. Speaking generally, the work of prevention inaugurated by his Excellency Hsi Liang, Governor-general at Yunnan-fu, has been carried out in the Chinese sphere with vigor and success. It was naturally impossible to penetrate into the remote regions during the short period at my disposal, but, by careful enquiry and by watching the local markets for the drug, it has been possible to gain a fair estimate of the conditions of the present season. From the high passes of these districts can be obtained a broad view of the surrounding country, and the beautiful colour of the poppy crops may be detected from a considerable distance when the air is clear. In the case of my journey, however, I did not see a single field of poppy, and the only evidence of cultivation was in the straggling flowers, which were freely scattered over the fields and were evidently the few survivors after the crops had been uprooted by order of the officials.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE OPIMUM CROPS.

If the higher provincial authorities continue their crusade against the poppy harvest, it becomes an urgent necessity to find some substitute which will profitably replace the production of southwest Yunnan. Various plants, crops of mulberry trees have been made, and silk worms eggs have been sent from Yunnan-fu to the district cities in the hope of stimulating a local silk industry. Wheat, beans, peas, potatoes, hemp, and maize have been sown in various parts, but the season has proved unusually dry, and the wheat in most parts has given poor returns. There is at present a cheap and abundant food supply in the districts, and the real need of the frontier is the opium crop which can be exported.

The sudden drop in the total prohibition of opium has produced an economic crisis in the frontier country, the full effects of which it is impossible as yet to gauge. In 1902 it was estimated that 220,000 loads worth of opium was sold at Hsai-kuan. This year I visited the exchange, a fine old inn in the centre of the town, on the day before the annual fair at Tai-fu, the time at which the local opium would ordinarily pass into the hands of the Cantonese and Huanese buyers; the exchange was deserted and festoons of cobwebs hung over the doors of the inn, which had been the most famous and prosperous thoroughfare of the district.

CONCLUSIONS.

In conclusion, it impressed me in travelling through the country, that the governor-general undertook a difficult and dangerous task when he resolved to rid Yunnan of opium in two years, instead of effecting a gradual reduction, and he would have given opportunities to the farmers gradually to replace their crops and possibly to meet some new demand. One can sympathize with him in the contention that ten years is a long period involving many changes, and that half-measures effect nothing in China, but whilst he has achieved a great success, he has rid the large areas of the poppy, he has aroused a bitter opposition to the anti-opium measures, and has reduced the west of the province to a state of poverty which must have a marked effect on the trade of the next few years. Opium is the only product of the country for which there is at present any considerable outside market, and without opium there is no influx of silver with which to purchase the raw cotton and yarn which is the principal import, and on which the people depend for their clothes. Thousands of farmers have been suddenly deprived of their main winter's crop, and the loss we have escaped serious trouble, bears the highest tribute to the law-abiding qualities of the people of Yunnan. On another point strikes me as worthy of comment in reviewing the progress that has been made in dealing with the opium-seep. I refer to the wonderful power which can be wielded by a sincere and effective Imperial force even in the most inaccessible circuit of this remote province of the Empire.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 24th at 12.15 p.m.—The depression over the Pacific is moving towards E.N.E. to the North of the Bonins.

The barometer has risen considerably over the Loochoos, and fallen over China, particularly in the North.

A new depression appears to be advancing towards Y. China from the Westward.

Pressure is highest over the Yangtze valley. Moderate monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-d. y. 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood ... E. winds, fresh or moderate; dull, some rain.

Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos ... Same No. as 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... Same No. as 1.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

PROGRAMME OF EXPANSION SINCE 1903.

The Tokyo correspondent of the *Times* gives particulars of the steps which have been taken by the Japanese Government for the expansion and maintenance of the navy. The progress is traced from the year previous to the Russo-Japanese war, viz. 1903, when, says the correspondent, a programme of expansion was approved by the Diet. It involved the building of three battleships, three armoured cruisers, and two second-class cruisers; that is to say, eight fighting vessels, displacing 100,000 tons approximately. The cost was set down as ten millions sterling, and the programme was to have been spread over a period of 11 years, ending in 1913. Subsequently, however, owing to financial expediency, the time of completion was extended, first to 1915, and thereafter to 1916, so that seven years still remain. After the war special measures were introduced for making good the losses suffered, and also for new wars, and now that the policy is renewed, it is seen, says *The Times* representative, that there are two programmes—first, an emergency programme, carried out with what is called an "Implementing Fund," and secondly, an emergency programme carried out with an "Adjustment Fund." Under the three programmes, respectively, the following vessels have been bought, built, or are building:—

THIRD PERIOD EXPANSION PROGRAMME.

Katori, battleship ... 15,950 tons.

Kashima, battleship ... 16,400 tons.

Ibuki, armoured cruiser ... 14,600 tons.

EMERGENCY IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMME.

Aki, battleship ... 19,150 tons.

Satsuma, battleship ... 19,150 tons.

Tsukuba, armoured cruiser ... 13,750 tons.

Kurama, armoured cruiser ... 13,750 tons.

Tone, cruiser ... 4,400 tons.

Yodo, dispatch boat ... 1,250 tons.

Mogami, dispatch boat ... 1,350 tons.

EMERGENCY ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMME.

Kawachi, battleship ... 21,000 tons.

Setsu, battleship ... 21,000 tons.

There is here a total of 13 ships displacing 176,000 tons approximately, and to these have to be added 25 destroyers built under the "emergency implementing programme." As for the vessels which have still to be built, but which have not yet been laid down, they are as follows:—

THIRD PERIOD PROGRAMME.

Battleship, 1 ... 16,000 tons.

Cruiser, 2 ... 11,000 tons each.

EMERGENCY IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMME.

Armoured cruiser, 1 ... 14,600 tons.

Cruiser, 2 ... 4,100 tons each.

Destroyers, several ... 375 tons each.

Torpedo-boats, 6 ... 120 tons each.

The eight vessels, exclusive of torpedo craft, aggregate over 70,000 tons, and if the two lists be combined, we get a total of 21 ships displacing 247,000 tons, approximately, apart from about 35 destroyers and six torpedo-boats. This expansion scheme, the Tokyo correspondent of the *Times* says, "The battleship, Satsuma, and the armoured cruiser Ibuki joined the fleet about three months ago, and the Aki (battleship) and Kurama (armoured cruiser) are to conclude their trials in the spring of 1910, while the battleships Kawachi and Setsu, which are being built on the slips vacated by the Kurama and Ibuki, will be ready for sea trials in the autumn of 1910. It is stated that the Satsumas have been greatly improved since her plans were first drawn, and that not only is she fully up to Dreadnought standard, but also she has special features suggested by experiences in the war. The Aki is believed to be a still more powerful vessel; the Setsu and Kawachi are placed on an even higher level, and the Kurama and Kurama are of the invulnerable type. There is reason to think, however, that the above lists do not represent the whole means of Japan's activity in naval construction. The vague item, several destroyers, which occurs in the un-built section of the emergency implementing programme, seems to have taken the form of at least one monster destroyer of the Swift class, with a displacement of 1,200 tons, a speed of 30 knots, and an armament of 4.7 in. and four 4 in. guns. She was launched in October last, and will be called the *Kaitu* (sea-wind)."

Finally, the strength of the active list of the Japanese Navy in February last is summarized as follows by this correspondent:—

Battleships ... 13

Armoured cruisers ... 12

Other cruisers ... 59

Destroyers ... 59

Torpedo-boats ... 69

A LADY'S REMARKABLE JOURNEY.

There has just arrived on a visit to London Miss Agnes Deane Cameron, the lady who created such

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special notices matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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P.O. Box, 55. Telephone No. 12.

Telegraphic Address: Press Codes: A.B.O. 5th Ed-Liebers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE APPLE AND THE DOLLAR.

IS the title of an interesting booklet (Illustrated) telling about the American Apple Orchard Industry of the State of Washington, U. S. A., where the apples that supply the London, Berlin and Paris Markets are grown. You can share in the profits of an Apple Orchard if you want to without leaving your present home and in a way entirely within your means. Write for free Booklet, MEADOW LAKE ORCHARD CO., Spokane, Washington, U. S. A.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a BILL OF EXCHANGE No. 5445, Dated the 4th November, 1909, drawn by the HAU TAK BANK of Shanghai, China, on the HAU TAK BANK of Canton, China, for \$400,000.00 (Four Hundred Thousand Dollars) payable after sight has been LOST and a NEW BILL OF EXCHANGE No. 5446, Dated the 27th November, 1909, for a similar amount payable one day after sight in lieu of it has since been issued and duly honoured and that no transaction taking place under such Original Bill of Exchange No. 5445 will be recognised by the undersigned or by any of the parties to such Bill.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.
Dated the 24th February, 1910. [327]

TO LET.

NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1910. [325]

THE HONGKONG MILLING CO., LTD.

ON the 1st day of January, 1910, with immediate possession, all the lands comprising the HONGKONG MILLING COMPANY'S Estate at Junk Bay, with the exception of the lot on which the Mill Buildings are erected. The Property for Sale includes New Kowloon Marine Lot No. 5, New Kowloon Farm Lot No. 5, New Kowloon Island Lots Nos. 31 and 32, and Sai Kung Island Lot No. 5; all the above except Sai Kung Island Lot No. 5, are situated on the South side of Junk Bay, about nine miles from the City, having sea frontage of about 2 1/2 miles, with deep water. Junk Bay is well sheltered and a recognised refuge for large ships in typhoon weather. Sai Kung Island Lot No. 5 is situated about 400 feet above the level of the sea and has a reservoir of about five acres with a dam about 35 feet high. There is in the district time of the year a flow of about 250,000 gallons of water per day and an average supply of about 1,000,000 gallons a day. There are three well-built bungalows on the property. A Police Station is erected on a prominent spur commanding a view of the whole bay. Further particulars of the property offers should be applied to the undersigned, to whom, 11th March. The undersigned will then himself to accept the highest or any offer for the property.

HORACE PERCY SMITH,
Chartered Accountant,
Official Liquidator,
5, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 25th February, 1910. [329]

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "KUMERIC."

From TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO, HAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo involving the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 24th February, 1910. [8]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINCESS ALICE,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Mar. will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd Mar., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 6th Mar., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1910. 5

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the HONGKONG SUPREME COURT, to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 26th FEBRUARY, 1910, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, THE EFFECTS of the late Mr. ERIC GROSS, comprising—

A Quantity of VALUABLE BOOKS, FURNITURE, CLOTHING, &c., &c.;

A Quantity of MASONIC REGALIA. Terms—As Usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 25th February, 1910. [328]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 12.30 P.M. TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 26th instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1909, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th Feb. to 25th Feb., both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers,
Hongkong, 9th February, 1910. [321]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned at 12 o'clock (Noon) on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd February to the 9th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers,
Hongkong, 15th February, 1910. [297]

THE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-FIRST MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1910, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Director for the Year ending 31st December, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th February to 10th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
H. F. HICKMAN,
Acting Secretary,
Hongkong, 17th February, 1910. [300]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

LOST.

CERTIFICATE of 50 Shares standing in the Register of this Company in the name of Wong Yik has been LOST.

Script No. 8991-18893/188742=50 Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificates for the said 50 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificates unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

SHERMAN, TOMES & CO.,
Solicitors,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1910. [309]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 31st December, 1909, at the Rate of Two Pounds Sterling together with a Bonus of Five Shillings Sterling per Share of \$125 is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of February, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1910. [313]

NOTICE.

PIECEGOODS MANAGER, several years in charge of Department, handling all Classes of Manchester and Bradford Goods, desires to change his position. Excellent References.

Apply—
Box T. L.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 24th February, 1910. [322]

"SOLIGNUM."

A perfect preservative stain for Wood, Stone and Brickwork.

It protects against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot, the ravages of Insects and vermin (especially the white ant) and the action of the weather.

"SOLIGNUM" REALLY DOES WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT, as may be seen from the testimonials of the Governments of India, the Sudan, etc.

In Drums and Barrels of Various Colours. Prospectus and all further information from STEINIGER & CO. (Machinery Dept.), Hongkong, Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1909. [1494]

GRACA & CO.,

27, Des Voeux Road.
Dealers in
ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

JUST Received a Selection of POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE FOR 1910, Picture and Painting Books, Novels, Postage Stamp Albums with Movable Leaf, Puzzle Post Cards, School and Shopping Bags, Dolls, Toys, Cigars, Cigarettes, &c., &c.

Inspection Invited.
[110]

ENTERTAINMENTS

CITY HALL.

TO-MORROW EVENING (SATURDAY), 26th FEBRUARY, AT 9.30 P.M.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HONGKONG

MIGNON DE BENVILLE

The World-Renowned BARE-FOOT DANCER in Plastic POSES.

SALOME

As Danced by Her at the HANSA THEATRE, HAMBURG, and the WINTER GARDENS, BERLIN.

Assisted by MISS HELEN THORNE, Solo Balladist.

MR. FRED. SMART, The Accomplished Pianist and Virtuoso.

MARBLE STATUES AND CLASSIC MODELS.

FROM GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTORS.

Seats may be Booked at—

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PRICES AS USUAL.

LOTHARIO BENTHEM, Sculptor, Manager.

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SALON-CINEMA THEATRE

WYNDHAM STREET (Opposite Post Office).

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY

6.30 P.M. Half Price. 8.15 P.M. Full Price.

Mrs. ADA KING, Ballad Singer.

Miss RUBY CHRYSTAL, Soufette.

CARL WALLNER, Versatile Comedian.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN FILMS.

PROGRAMME CHANGED MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

MATINEES: (SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AT 4 P.M.)

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

ACTION No. 14 of 1910.

Between THE KING WO FIRM Plaintiffs and THE YING TUN CHEUNG FIRM and WONG SUI YONG and WONG HING TONG a Partner in the said Firm Defendants.

THE WING HING FIRM and THE KUNG HING FIRM Garnishees.

301]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS has been issued against the Property of the said WONG SUI YONG and WONG HING TONG.

Knowable of the above named Defendant WONG SUI YONG and WONG HING TONG within the Colony was issued on the 5th day of January, 1910, and was made returnable on the same day.

Dated the 17th day of February, 1910.

DEACON, LOCKER & DEACON, Solicitors for the Plaintiffs, 1, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

301]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WONG KWEE CHEE of No. 1104, Seachuen Road, Shanghai, in the Empire of China, has, on the 21st day of December, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARK:

Two Children standing upon a globe and holding in their hands a globe upon which is depicted a map of the world. Upon the scroll are the words "THE STANDARD CHEMICAL FACTORY" and the Chinese characters 标准化学 being the name in Chinese characters of the Standard Chemical Factory.

In the name of WONG KWEE CHEE who claims to be the Sole Proprietor thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicant in respect of the following Goods: PILLS AND MEDICINES in Class 3.

A facsimile of such Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and of the Undersigned.

Dated the 20th day of January, 1910.

DEACON, LOCKER & DEACON, Solicitors for the Applicant.

199]

TO LET

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

DERRINGTON, PRINCE ROAD, No. 8.

SHORNGIFFE, Garden Road, 7.

For Particulars apply to—

C. SCHROTER, King's Buildings, 11th, Care of Garro's, Porter & Co., Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [86]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 1st February, 1910. [90]

TO LET.

ARKSPUR, No. 32, ROBINSON ROAD, 7 ROOMS, with Electric connection, Tennis Court and Garden.

Apply to—

LEUNG KIN ON, Care of Netherlands Trading Society, Hongkong, Hongkong, 19th February, 1910. [510]

TO LET

TO LET

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Voeux Road, recently vacated by Lordship of Engineers and Shipbuilders. In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Office. DAVID SARSON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 24th January, 1910. [95]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL WEST, No. 3, PARK Road. Apply to—

DEACON, LOCKER & DEACON, Hongkong, 1st February, 1910. [240]

TO LET.

NOS. 19, 21 and 25, SHELLEY STREET, new 5-Roomed House. BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, 1 Room on 1st Floor, suitable for Office.

From 1st March, 1910, for one year, a NEW 3 ROOMED BUNGALOW, at junction of Kennedy Road and Wanchai Gap. For 6 months from 1st May, 1910, MOUNT GOUGH, 11th PRINCE, Flats, 1st Floor, fully furnished, 2 sitting rooms and 1 Bed and Bath Room, and use of Tennis Court with other PREMISES at SHAW'S, CANTON, lately in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway.

CHELTONDALE (furnished), No. 100, Peak, 1st April to 1st October, 1910.

THE EYRIE, No. 13, Peak, Six Rooms, Tennis Court and very large Garden.

LADROCK, No. 9, Conduit Road, from 1st May, 1910.

No. 3, DES VOEUX VILLAS, No. 52, Peak, from 1st April, 1910.

No. 14, DUNDRELL ST., 1st Floor, lofty Gables, about 55 feet by 35 feet.

HOUSES in BELLEVUE TERRACE, ROBINSON ROAD, newly painted and color washed, exceptionally cheap rentals.

FOR SALE—Ten Acres, at Peak, commanding a magnificent view of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 25th February, 1910. [91]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 1st February, 1910. [88]

TO BE LET.

WITH Possession from March, 1910. (Unfurnished or if desired the furniture could be taken over at a valuation.)

LAN MOE, Peak Road, Six Rooms semi-detached house, commanding a good view of the harbour. Tennis Court and Vegetable Garden.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yauwatt, Area 25,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—

COMPANY, LIMITED, Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [99-109]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in MAJOR'S LANE, between Wyndham and Zeland Streets, lately vacated by Messrs. Barretto & Co., suitable for Cinematograph show or storage.

Apply to—

DAVID SARSON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 5th January, 1910. [130]

TO LET.

HOUSE in Wong Nai Chung Road.

HOUSE in RIVINGTON TERRACE.

OFFICES TO LET, No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

No. 9, MACDONNELL ROAD, 1st floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA, EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS.

FLATS in MOUNTAIN TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 10th February, 1910. [87]

TO LET.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT, Hotel Manilla.

OFFICES, Hotel Manilla.

Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. [351]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE GROVE, MACDONNELL ROAD, Hongkong, 8-Roomed House, fitted with Electric Light, detached Servants' Quarters and Tennis Court, from 1st May, 1910.

Apply to—

PERCY SMITH & SETH, Hongkong, 11th January, 1910. [169]

TO LET.

NOS. 52 and 54, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—

HO U MING, 81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 8th December, 1909. [96]

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October at present in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 1st February, 1910. [89]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

TANTALON, 126A, BARKER ROAD. Rent \$225 per Month. Seen by appointment only.

Apply to—

GODDARD & DOUGLAS, Hongkong, 9th December, 1909. [100]

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED ... 1,125,000
PAID-UP ... 625,000
RESERVE FUND ... 250,000

BANKERS.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 12 months ... 4 per cent.

For 6 months ... 3 1/2 per cent.

For 3 months ... 3 per cent.

EVAN ORMEISTON, Manager, Hongkong, 27th April, 1909. [21]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, London, Lyons, San Francisco, Honolulu, Hankow, Peking, Port Arthur, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 1/2 per annum

" " " " 6 months 4

NAPIER JOHNSTONES' "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
THE SAME TODAY AS IN 1745
UNVARIABLE FOR 150 YEARS

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [46]

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1909.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE - - - \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE
Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of NETTING for Tennis
Courts, etc.
TABLE BILLIARD SETS, SLATE
BEDS, from \$40.00.

CHINA EXPRESS CO.,
3, Duddell Street. [40]

FOR SALE.

THE Cutter Yacht "BRYNHILDE" as
she lies off AN KING'S, with all Gear and
Stores, Bedding and Mess Traps on Board.
Length over all, 42 feet; Beam, 10 feet 3
inches; Draught, 5 feet.
Lead Keel weighing 7,030 lbs. Teak Bulk,
Copper Fastened.
New Sails, Area about 1,700 square feet.
Large English-built Dinghy, Three Anchors,
Chain, and Hemp Cables, Two Life Buoys,
Compass, Lights, &c.
Complete and ready for sea.

LEIGH & ORANGE,
Princes' Building,
2, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1909. [106]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE
LOTS 31 and 36, at PRATA EAST.
Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD
IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR
PURCHASERS.

**MARINE LOT
No. 285**

EXTENSIVE WATER
FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—**G. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.,**
ENGINEERS, &c.,
PRATA EAST, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [84-168]

THE SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MANUFACTURERS of the best quality of
Hand-made Drawn Chinese Linen and
Grass Cloth. All kinds of Silk of best quality.
Canton Embroidery and Chinese Lace from
the latest French Patterns.
Hongkong, 25th December, 1909. [1432]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIABLE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO
Sole Agents.
[1535]

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, LINE
COORS STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central
Market) Telephone No. 515. [583]

A LING & CO.,
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description
in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1327]

A. TACK & CO.,
26, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

THE LARGEST
**PHOTO-
SUPPLIES**
IN THIS COLONY.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING &
ENLARGING UNDERTAKEN.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1910. [32]

INSURANCES
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE
OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.
TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1908:
£19,121,310.

I. Authorized Capital, £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital, £3,750,000
Paid-up Capital, £1,212,500 0 0
II. Fire Funds, £324,753 7 10
The Underwritten AGENTS for the above
Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1909. [908]

**ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
INSURANCE.**

THE GENERAL ACCIDENT, FIRE and
LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
LIMITED, is prepared to extend the benefits of
its well-known "Home" Policies to Hongkong.
Fire Risks also Accepted at Current Rates.
For Prospectus and Particulars, apply to—
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1910. [187]

DR. M. H. CHAUN,
DENTAL SURGEON,
35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the
University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Telephone 126.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [1152]

SIEN TING

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [1221]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers. In
all Bore and Sizes.

**SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED
SHOTS.** From No. 10 to 8888. at \$6.37 and
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1314]

**AUTOMATIC BROWNING
POCKET PISTOLS.**

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
WITH CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [58]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF
LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**THORNE'S
OLD VAT**



THIS WHISKY WAS CHAMPIONED BY THE LATE ROBERT TOWN
AND HIS SUCCESSORS AND WAS RECORDED AS THE BEST IN THE WORLD

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
253



Superior to Emulsions or Cod
Liver Oil.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule re-
presents the medicinal value of a
teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Aca-
demy of Medicine, for loss of
appetite and flesh, to patients with
consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

NOW ON SALE.
MAIL TABLES
FOR 1910.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails
to Europe and America, and the dates of their
expected arrival at their destinations, as well as
the dates of return Mails.
Mounted on Card 30 Cents.
On Paper 20
On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press
Office.

THE GERMAN ARMY IN 1910.

(BY THE "TIMES" MILITARY
CORRESPONDENT.)

The German Finance Law of April 4, 1909,
authorised an Imperial Budget of £142,500,000
for the financial year which ends on March 31,
1910. Of this total the expenditure upon the army
accounts for over £40,000,000, but it is well
known that, for purposes of comparison, this
latter figure does not represent the whole of the
army charges, which are nearer £50,000,000
than £40,000,000.

FINANCE.
We have arrived at a very interesting phase
in the development of the German Army, for
the current quinquennate terminates this year
and the law of 1905 is due for renewal. That
the new law will abate nothing of the numerical
and offensive value of the German Army may
be taken as certain. The general financial
outlook is not indeed very rosy, but we must
not confuse conditions which are disturbing
with those that are likely to endure. The
financial system established after the war
with France failed to take into account the
modern development of Germany. It afforded
insufficient elasticity and does not even now
provide adequately for Imperial needs. The
German Imperial Budgets have shown deficits
since 1878, and during this period the Imperial
and State debts have continually increased.
The financial reform carried out after the fall
of Prince Billow does not even pretend to remedy
all the money required for the re-education of
German Imperial institutions, and fresh demands
upon the taxpayers, or fresh loans, are inevitable.
The first course is rendered difficult by the
opposition of the Agrarian Party and the Centre,
while the recent failure of a 4 per cent. Wir-
temberg loan does not afford much encourage-
ment for making a fresh appeal to German
investors.

These difficulties are, however, not due to
want of national resources, but to the want of
a proper system for utilising them. It
has been calculated by the Central Association
of German Industrialists that the national
wealth of Germany has risen to £17,000,000,000;
that capital is increasing at the rate of
£700,000,000 a year; and that by 1950
Germany will have a population of 69 millions
and a national wealth of £45,000,000,000; or
more than double the present estimated wealth
of the whole British Empire. Calculations
such as these are not, indeed, convincing, but
they serve to account for the fact that Germans
as a whole regard the financial and com-
mercial outlook without anxiety, and they con-
sider the naval and military authorities to be
pursuing their plans of national expansion without
troubling themselves overmuch about political
difficulties encountered in raising the wind.
The political aggressiveness of Germany will
be pursued with unflinching tenacity, and it
will be, at need, supported by continually grow-
ing military resources on land and sea resources
which are kept like the belching dragons of
Siegfried's castle, at the disposal of the State.

NUMBERS AND TRAINING.
The peace strength of the German Army has
risen during the last year to 620,000 all ranks
and 111,820 horses. The number of reservists
called out for training during the year has risen
to 456,336, excluding officers, or an increase of
more than 110,000 over the figure for 1906.
The German plan is to train each soldier twice
for 14 days while in the reserve, and once for
14 days while in the Landwehr. The number of
reservists recalled during the year for training
has risen to 140,000 at the rate of 30,000 a year,
and will continue to rise until the plan is in full
operation. Thus there are, and hereafter will
be, considerably over a million men under arms
at one time or another during each year. The
idea that Germany could not, without formal
mobilisation, provide 200,000 or more men for
an operation against England is overcome by
the force of realities, while it is in the last
degree untrue to the German General Staff than it is
true.

A NEW WAR MINISTER.
In August last General of Cavalry von Eimem
was removed from the Ministry of War and
appointed to the command of the 7th Army
Corps in place of General von Bernhardt.
General of Infantry von Heeringen succeeded to
the vacant Ministry. General von Eimem had
been in office for six years and had proved him-
self to be a capable and energetic War Minister.
It is difficult to say whether his removal from
the Ministry, or that of Bernhardt from an
active command has caused most perturbation.
The Imperial system appears to consort but
poorly with the retention in office of men of
independence and originality.

RECRUITING.
The year 1907 is the last for which complete
statistics of recruiting have as yet been pub-
lished. The recruits examined numbered
1,189,845, among whom there were 532,092
of the age of 20 examined for the first time. In all
435,333 were incorporated in one or other
category of the armed forces, including 217,661
in the active army and 10,374 in the navy.
About one-half of the army recruits were 20
years of age and the remainder 21 or 22. There
were only 0.2 per cent. of illiterates. Voluntary
engagements numbered 53,900 for the army
and 3,839 for the navy. In age, physique,
and education the German recruit has the pull
of ours.

NEW UNITS.
The new formations authorized by the Law of
1905 have been raised in accordance with the
terms of that statute during the past year.
Prussia has raised two new battalions which
complete the 165th and 171st regiments to
three battalions. A battalion of pioneers has
also been raised at Mainz. Bavaria has formed
the staff of the 6th brigade of Cavalry, and has
raised a new 8th regiment of light horse. The
two cavalry brigades staffs and the two regiments
of Cavalry, each of five squadrons, which remain
to be raised by Prussia and Saxony, will be in
existence early in the current year. The vote
of sums for the Stettin camp means that there
will now be twenty-two camps of instruction at
the disposal of the army.

SHORT SERVICE.
Two years' service for Infantry and Field
Artillery has been generally approved, but only
because intensive training, coupled with zeal
and endurance on the part of the cadres, has
filled every hour of each working day and has
thus enabled the military education of those
arms to be perfected within the shortened
term. A proposal made by a retired Bavarian
general to reduce the colour service of Cavalry
and Horse Artillery to the same term of two
years has been rejected. The general opinion is
that for neither of these arms can the three-year
term be shortened, partly owing to the greater
complexity of their duties and partly owing
to the time required for training horses. With
anything less than three years' service the
reserve regiments formed on mobilization are
not expected to acquire the requisite cohesion.

NEW REGULATIONS.
New drill regulations, recently translated by
our General Staff, have been issued for Cavalry
and Foot Artillery. The new cavalry drill has
made an end of divisional formations and has
established the brigade as the unit of manoeuvre.
It has somewhat simplified evolutions, and
while retaining the mounted combat as the
principal means of action of German
Cavalry it has brought out the need for

a more resolute offensive when fighting on
foot. It retains the combat of Cavalry masses
for the purpose of destroying a hostile Cavalry,
but it does not suggest that the frontal attack
of a mass of Cavalry can have any longer a
decisive influence in a battle fought by troops
of all arms. It encourages the offensive spirit
and quotes Frederick's maxim that no squadron
must wait to be attacked, but while proceeding
must be ready to attack, and to aim in particular
at increased speed so as to obtain relative
independence of the weather. The successful
trial of the Gross III, which made over 37
miles an hour on her trial trip on December 31,
is a case in point. The Deutscher Luftflotten-
verein expects to preserve for Germany the lead
in aerostatics that she has already acquired.
Without exaggerating achievements, German
soldiers are inclined to believe that the aerial
army may render good service in the field, both
for tactical and for strategical exploration, while
experiments have been made in dropping
explosives from the airships. It is thought
that the zone of exploration of the dirigibles is
already greater than that open to a Cavalry
division. It has, moreover, been openly stated
that exploration by dirigibles will not await a
declaration of war.

MOVIE REFORMS.
In many other directions there has been
steady progress in preparing the army for war.
The officers at the War School have been
increased from 400 to 480. A census of motor
carriages has shown that there are 41,727 of
all classes available for requisition, and during
the manoeuvres of last year great use was made
of them and also of motor cyclists, who will
probably be formed into special corps. The com-
panies of machine guns are increasing and there
will eventually be one company with six guns
with each regiment of Infantry. The Cavalry
is now for the greater part armed with the 1898
cavalry modified to take the 8 bullet and sighted
up to 220 yards. The distribution of the new
automatic pistol, pattern 1908, will be completed
this year. Mobile field kitchens have given
good results and will soon be in general use.
Wireless stations are being erected at various
places. The latest census of horses shows that
Germany possesses 4,345,000 horses of all sorts,
including 34 million four-year-olds and upwards.
In many other minor details the progress of the
army has been very satisfactory, and the chief
cause of complaint are, first, the deficit of 900
officers in the army, and secondly, the manner in
which the Emperor's Military Cabinet deals
with questions of selection and promotion.

Excluding some 3,000,000 untrained or
superficially trained Landsturm and the Ersatz
reserve, there are over 4,000,000 trained soldiers
now available for war and there are over 6,000
field guns. It has not, however, been the
custom of the German Staff hitherto to rely so
much upon quantity as quality. It will be
with young and highly-trained men, aged
from 21 to 27, that the first great blows will
be struck in case of war, and all attention has
been concentrated upon making the first echelon
of the army as perfect as human effort
can compass. The record of the past year shows
that from almost every point of view the Ger-
man Army continues to receive constant ac-
cessions of material and moral strength.

**SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY
ON CANADA.**
Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the
Canadian Pacific Railway, left England for
Canada last month.
Before his departure he stated to a representa-
tive of The Times that he was quite satisfied
with the present development of his scheme for
the settlement of farmers on the company's
irrigated lands in Southern Alberta. It had
met with a most encouraging reception in Eng-
land; the demand for information concerning it
had been great, and as many projects had been
made as was possible at the present stage. Mr.
Shaughnessy, general manager of the Canadian
Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company, who
recently lectured on the scheme before the Royal
Colonial Institute, would shortly return to
Canada, and a more definite plan would then be
elaborated for the prosecution of the undertaking,
which promised to be in every way successful.
The Canadian Pacific Company would probably
build some 300 or 400 miles of new railway
during the present year. This would be for the
development of Western Canada, which was in
need of further railway facilities. There was
no likelihood of Canadian Pacific development
in the maritime provinces, which, in his opinion,
had all the railway accommodation they needed
at the present time. It would be wiser, he
thought, to build fewer miles of railway in
those provinces, and to make greater use of the
possibilities afforded by the Intercolonial
Railway.

On the subject of fruit production in Canada,
Sir Thomas referred to the exhibitions of
Canadian-grown fruit which have been held in
London. These exhibitions, he said, demon-
strated the fruit-producing possibilities of
the Dominion, and especially of British
Columbia. There could be no great ex-
port of fruit from British Columbia at the
present stage of her fruit-farming development,
inasmuch as she had a market nearer at hand in
Canada itself. When, however, the possibilities
of fruit-growing in British Columbia were
appreciated, as they would be before long, the
increased number of fruit farmers would enable
a much larger output of fruit to be made, and
there was therefore every prospect that in eight
or ten years' time there would be a large
exportation of Canadian fruit to the Mother
Country.
With regard to the possibilities of Canada as
a field for English public school boys seeking a
career, Sir Thomas expressed the opinion that
there was no reason why such boys should
not do well as farmers, provided they had
the grit and other qualities necessary to
those who would engage in agricultural pur-
suits. There were now two excellent agricul-
tural colleges in Canada, the Guelph and the
Macdonald colleges, where training could be
had, and where a young man could fit himself
specially for work in the sphere of agriculture
in the Dominion. He mentioned the son of a
well-known South African mining engineer who
is now taking his second year's course at the
former of these two institutions. Sir William
Macdonald had spent a sum approaching a
million sterling upon the building and endow-
ment of the college bearing his name. This
institution had been started on its way by Dr.
Robertson, the well-known authority on agri-
culture, and was doing excellent work.
Sir Thomas said that at present, so far as his
company was concerned, there were no ship-
building developments in sight.

Sir Thomas referred to the exhibitions of
Canadian-grown fruit which have been held in

London. These exhibitions, he said, demon-
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